opposition in eclipses of the moon have no inituence, M. P. Denza states on the magnetic elements of the eartla. For a period of forty-four years none of the men employed in a Ger-man ultra-marine had been observed to suffer from consumption. The immunity of the employes is attributed to the constant production of sulphurous acid by the burning of sulphur in the course of the making of the ultra-

Brohme's experiments seem to show that in the plant there are two operations taking place-making sugar from carbonic acid and the conversion of the same sugar into starch. This is not a very new fact, however. It is well, though, to be reminded of it now and again, if only for the sake of refreshing the memory.

The number of eggs varies greatly in different animals, as it is in proportion to the risks during development. Thus, the eggs of aquatic tribes, being unprotected by the parent, and being largely consumed by many animals, are multiplied to prevent extinction. The spawn of a single cod contains millions of eggs; that of the oyster 6,000,000. A queen bee, during the five years of her existence, lays about 1,000,00) eggs. Take a slim glass tube, eight or ten

inches in length, closed at one end, and as large as your finger, or, as one might say, a glass tube a little larger than the usual style, put in an ounce or two of oil, paste a pie e of paper on the outside of the glass so that its lower edge will be even with the top of the oil: add to the contents of the tube two or three times as much soft water as the suspected sample, and strake the whole well up for several minutes. When the mixture has settled, which will take an hour or two, the contents of the glass will be dividen into three parts. Below the oil above that again the water with the alcohol absorted from the oils.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Too much reserve makes u smiser-Pleasant thoughts make pleasant lives

He that doeth no injury fears no

injury. A love of money is a great enemy to honesty. The first great work is that yourself

Hope softens sorrow, brightens plain surroundings, and eases a hard lot. Trust not to the omnipotence of go'd, nor say unto it, "Thou art my

may to yourself be true.

Faith is to believe what we do not see, and the reward of this faith is to

A man can always conquer his passions if he pleases; but he cannot always please to conquer his passions. When a high-minded man takes pains to atone for his injustice, his kindness of heart shows in the best and purest light.

Habits are the daughters of action. but they nurse their mothers, and give hirth to daughters after her image, more lovely and prosperous.

have a fervent what is pure and just and honorable. let him have a corlial abhorrence of what is sensual, mean, tricky and ungenerous, he will not go far wrong.

The Good Old Times. The more you find out about the much vaunted "good old times," says an English paper, the better pleased you are not to have livel in them. The people did not only live like dogs but they fed like hogs. A pauper in a workhouse would kick now at the meal which a noble used to devour then. The roast beef of old England was unheard of : beef was only eaten satted and boiled, and bread was great luxury, not in common use even by the nobles. The records of the Percy family, in the time of Henry VII., show the extreme coarseness of the mode of living, and an extract or two from the household book of that famous family will give a good idea of the manner in which the most famous noble of the time lived. The permanent household numbered 166 persons and the average of guests was fifty, and the whole of the washing for these 216 persons was for one year 40s., a sum probably equal to \$2 in the present day, most of which was for the chapel

From midsummer to Michaelmas was the only time they indulged in fresh meat, and the instructions say: "My lord has on his table, for breakfast, at 7 in the morning, a quart of beer and wine, two pieces of salt fish, six red herrings, four white ones; and on flesh days, half a chine of beef or was washed once a month; and as they had no napkin; and the fingers were extensively used in feeding, this portion at least of their linen must have been in a sad condition. Until the thirteenth century, straw was the bed of kings, and before that date the king and his family slept in the same chamber. The first change was to another was used, and the persons undressed, their linen being substituted for blankets. Beatrice says she would | "lief sleep in a woolen," which shows that such a thing was done even in Shakespeare's time. The use of nothing but coarse dirty woolen next the skip, seldom changed, and the heavy, exciting nature of highly-salted food, produce those diseases for which hospita's were founded all over England, hospitals for leprosy in particular abounding.

Victims of Temerity. The suicidal recklessness with which Captain Webb threw away his life re-

calls the words of Shakespeare: "-- he die l As one that had been studied

To throw away the dearest thing he owned As 't were a careless trifle.' The earliest records contain illustrations of the same temerity. There is Milo, who, to show his strength, attempts to rive an oak by sheer muscle, but is caught in the tree and is devoured by wolves. In later days there is Green, the aeronaut, who attempts a descent from a balloon by the use of a parachute and is picked up a corpse. There is Sam Patch, of Genesee Falls notoriety, who was possessed with a mania for dangerous leaps, his compensation being fame and a collection taken up in the crowd. Like Webb, he became the victim of his own folly. During my boyhood Sam Patch was rather a distinguished character. I was then living at Sand- | ment. lake, and well remember that Isanc B. Fox (who was then a leading business man) returned from a Western tour and mentioned that he saw Sam Patch take his last leap. He stood on a plank projected over the falls, and a possible moment. Grass quickly cured instead of aiming at war. The wit, breathle's multitude saw him takehis farewell to life, dying a; the fool dieth. No one has since then essayed the page falls and no one will ever

Trou Times. The Pennsylvania rairoad owns more than 855 lecomotives

ished in the attempt .- " He mit,"

the Matterhorn since Lord Douglas

and his companions. Hudson and

Hadow, together with their guide, per-

PARM. GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD. How to Control a Flock.

Take a ewe lamb to the house and but never give it a blow. When the ripe, it can be cured in one day. lamb is grown place it in the flock, and

Food for Pastures.

bone manure laid on grass lands, which lies close to the ground. makes his farm which at one time, before the application of bone manure, the remainder in tillage. Its dairy thick top-covering of wheat straw. farmers are commonly bound to lay Great care should be exercised arable, but on the grass land, purchasarable. The chief improvement be- time. First of all, do not make the tion of bone manure. In the milk of sharp at the top as possible, with the each cow, in its manure, in the bones sides nearly perpendicular, and finally of ea h calf reared and sold off a farm provide them with cl.th caps. parts with as much earthly phosphates of lime as is contained in half a hundred weight of bone dust. Hence the advantage of returning this mineral one quart grated corn, two teacups manure by boning grass lands. The sweet milk, one teacup flour, one teaquantily of bones now commonly spoon butter, two eggs well beaten; given in Cheshire to an imperial acre of grass land is 1,290 to 1,500 weight. in butter like griddle cakes. This dressing on pasture land will last about half that period.

A Braise.

A recent bruise in a horse or other animal may be cured principally by fomentation, but a very severe injury may involve considerable inflammation, and require poulticing, laxative fool and laxative treatment. If a bruise will show, above will be the oil, and | be followed by abscess, and the cischarge of fetid, dark-colored, purulent matter, the strength of the animal should be supported by generou; fealing and the alministration of tonic remedies. Such stimulating topical applications as camphorated spirit may oe of eminent service. If a bruise be followed by a hard, callous swelling, an embrocation composed of half an ounce of camphor, one ounce of oil of turpentine, and one and a half ounces of soap liniment, should by rubbel well into the part twice a day; and if the swelling still continues a blister skin on. Put a pound of sugar to must be applied. If abscess forms, proper vent should be made at the most dependent part for the scape of boil till it thickens; then add the rhuthe matter; but an abscess should not barb and boil gently. Put up as you be cut into before it has fully matured, which may be known by a pitting or soft place at some part of the with more expensive fruits in making surface of the swelling. When the matter has been let out and the wound properly clean ed with warm water. daily applications of tincture aloes or tincture of myrrh generally prove sufficient .- Prairie Farmer.

The Treatment of Dairy Cows. Mr. J. A. Smith, a Western dairyman, writing of the importance of mixture of soap and powdered chalk, feed and proper treatment of dairy and lay upon the grass in the sun. cows, gives some excellent suggestions on this topic. He says that dairymen Welsh rarebit, cheese which is too dry are often surprised at the light weight for the table may be used; when it is cows have suffered unstabled, and it is it. only a natural result of such treata per cent. out of the milk pail, until she has recovered from the effects of such exposure. It is also true that a cow, affected by short feed or painful exposure, not only loses in the quantity of her yield of milk, but in the amount

Turnipa as a Farm Crop. F. D. Curtis, who is a strong alvecate of roct-crops, thus writes to the a mea low for corn, as the sol will be and, perhaps, the strangest mode of vigorous start, and the ground will be vised by a barbarous despot. more mellow and all the richer on account of the turnips. The sod shoul! should be covered with a brush (rag. ter part of autumn are manifold. If able to his wants. the farmer does not wish to harvest fields will luxuriate in plenty.

The Art of Hay-Making. Here are some timely suggestions on hay-making which are not new, but many other little ways his desire to are nevertheless useful and well

worth reproducing: In cloudy weather grass dries but slowly, and is liable to be stacked or and Victoria, and to establish some housed without sufficient curing. Therefore the wisdom, when practicable, of cutting meadows in fair weather. The precaution should also be observed of cutting only so much grass at one time as can be properly

Grasses dry much more rapidly if cut after the morning dew is off than they will if cut when the mowing is done. Rapid drying is an absolute necessity when the best quality of hay is desired. There is nothing that assists in quick curing more than a good tedder: farmers who have much grass to harvest will do well to provide Times. themselves with so valuable an imple-

The true art of hay-making consists in curing grass just up to the point at which was sent to the celebrated which it will do to put into the barn, Queen Margaret by Albert, king of and no more, in order to arrest the loss of sugar and starch at the earliest is, other things being equal, more nu- which is very poor, was better antritious than grass longer exposed to swered by the queen, who replied that shifting winds and scorching sunshine.

Some farmers consider one good hay

soldiers' swords. She was as good as again attempt the Niagara whirlpool. day sufficient in which to expose the her word; she fought Albert in a No one has undertaken the ascent of grass before being housed, while pitched battle; gave him an entire others require two, even three days. overthrow and made him prisoner. In Some prefer to let it lie on the ground just as it was left by the mower; just as it was left by the mower; years and then released him on very others cure it in the windrow, and lad conditions. still others cure it in the cock.

This difference of practice in the

quality of the various grasses. Timothy, for instance, cures more readily than herds grass, while the common grasses require still longer time than the make a get of it. Use nothing but herds grass. Timothy will dry suffikindness, and give it a name, teaching ciently in one day if the weather be it to come at the call. Whenever the propitious. During the early part of lamb obeys give it something as a re- the season two days are usually reward, such as a grain of corn, piece of quired for properly curing heavy bread or anything that is acceptable, grass. Later, when the grass is nearly

Clover contains more water you will need only to call that one other grasses, consequently it requires heep, when all the others will follow. a longer time to cure it properly. Cur-As sheep follow their leader, the train- ing is better accomplished in the c. ck ing of one is the training of all, and it than in the sun, for the succulent is a saving of time and labor to do so. leaves and tinder b'ocsoms of clover, if exposed to the scorching heat, are quickly browned and lose their sweet-An English paper, in commenting ness. Previous to storing in the barn, apon the subject, remarks that the the cock ought to be turned over and

Cheshire dairy farmer, by free use of exposed long enough to dry the hay Clover, as it lies s attered by the mower, will be injured if the dew falls fed only twenty head of cows, now upon it. Clover hay will not shed feed forty. In Cheshire two-thirds or rain, and hence when stacked out in more, generally three-fourths, of a the fields should be protected either dairy farm, are kept in perfect pasture, with patent covers, that hing or a Great care should be exercised in the whole of their manure not on the properly forming the cocks, in view of

wet weather, when meadow hav is to ing what may be ne essary for the remain in the cocks for an indefinite side drainage consists in the applica- cocks too large, and let them be as

> CORN OYSTERS .- Mix well together season with pepper and salt, and fry

MASHED POTATOES .- Perlone dozen seven or eight years, and on mowed large potatoes and when they are cool drain dry, put in a little salt, pepper and butter; add a little butter while beating. Beat briskly with a fork for five minutes until light and creamy, and serve immediately.

LEMON PICKLE.—Put in a jar one teacup of common salt, pour over it one pint of boiling water and put the lemons into this; cover it over with a plate and leave it for five days. Drain off the old salt and water and add fresh, and at the end of ten days let the lemons drain again. Then pour over them as much hot vinegar as will cover them, with plenty of cayenne pepper and ginger and a little shalot. Tie down the pots and look to them occasionally, as the vinegar wastes.

RHUBARB JAM .- A correspondent of the New York Tribune says: Cut into pieces about an inch long; use a sharp knife in cutting and leave the every pound of fruit and leave till morning, pour the syrup from it and do jelly in tumblers; it will keep well. I have read that rhubarb can be used When the marmalades without its presence being detected.

Household Hints. Spots may be removed from the carpet by an application of ox-gall or ammonia and water.

To remove mildew, rub the spot

well with soft-soap, then cover with a For macaroni with cheese, or for

Curtains are draped much higher ment. The cow does not eat as much, than they used to be. It is no longer for one thing; and another is, part of considered essential that they shall what she does eat goes to repair the meet low down, but it is good form to waste of her system in withstanding | tie them back so that one may look out the effects of the storm and that keeps of the window, or so that a small table may be placed close to the window.

The death of King Mte a, of Uganda, removes an African potentate of fatty matter it contains. In a word of whom the record of travelers in the nature has so organized the cow that dark continent gives rather a picturshe revenges herself on her owner's esque glimpse than a complete and pocket, for cruel neglect and short satisfying description. The most feed; and a farmer might just as well striking account of this personage is try to dodge taxes and wealth, as to certainly that given by M. Linant, a escape the unwise treatment of a cow. lieutenant of Gordon Pasha, by whom In point of fact, when thus treated, he was sent to that prince's capital on she takes the cream first, and gives the the shores of Lake Victoria. Mtesa's owner what skim-milk she cannot as- chair used to be placed on a leopard's similate. The only way to get a profit skin in the hall of audience, so that out of her is to fill her so full that she the hind claws served as a kind of runs over, and take the surplus for footstool, while the tail stretched along the floor in front of him. A number o charms and a large tusk were piled up in a heap beside him, and his grand vizier and other courtiers were constantly employed in "smoothing down Agriculturist: A turnip crop will fit the creases in his trousers"—a unique,

rotted, really for giving the maize a expressing complete servility ever de-Another traveler, Colonel Long, of the khedivial army, brought back such be turned over as soon as possible a favorable description of Mtesa, alafter the clover or hay crop has been though he only saw him once, that taken off. It would be well to roll t. e Ismail wished to send him a magnifiground and flatten the swar I to hasten cent carriage, which General Gordon, its de composition, and a few days be with his usual good sense, intercepted fore sowing time harrow it thoroughly. en route. The late khedive also sent A dressing of finely rotted manure two sheikhs to convert Mtesa to Moshould then be spread upon the surface hammedanism; but they do not sem and cultivate 1 nto the so l, the ground to have had much success, as he was being pulverized and m de as mellow strongly opposed to the doctrines of as possible. If wood ashes can be pro- Islam. He des ribed himself in a letcured they will help the crop if they ter to Gordon Pasha as "the son of are thinly scattered on the top. A Suna, king of Ugan'a," and he a'so pound and a half of seed sown broad- said that he "wanted to be good cast is ample for an acre. The see | friends with the English." After this 1 tter, introducing himself as it were, As soon as the turnips are up they will he showed every desire to keep on be benefited by a dressing of plaster amicall; terms with Egypt, and those (sulphate of lime) at the rate of two trave ers and missionaries who reached bushels to an acre. Good phosphate his state were generally well treated will make turnips grow, if harrowed by him. His lat r correspondence into the ground with the seed, using consisted principally of requests for the 100 pounds to the acre. The advan- articles of Europe which had either tages of a crop of turnips for the lat- aught his fancy or seemed nost suit-

A looking-glass, gold and silver lace, then he can turn on his entire : tick, a stamp with his name on it and some and the hungry animals that might gold and silver coins, such as soverhave roan ed over frost-bitten, barren eigns, napoleons and dollars, he asked for repeatedly, and generally managed to obtain. He even sent some of the watches he had received as presents to Europe to be mended, and showed in learn more of the great world he had heard of in regions milder than his torrid kingd m round Lakes Albert friendly relations with the Europeance who had reached his territory in their search for the sources of the Nile. One incident in connection with his government has been pre erred, and as it throws some light on the mode of waging war in that part of Africa, it may be quoted. An island called Sasse was the particular object of his ambition; but its inhabitants preferred their liberty, and, being expert divers, whenever Mtesa's war canoes approached, they dived underneath them, and, cutting the withes, sank | exclusively in fresh beef, probably deboats and crews together .- London

The Message of the Whetstone.

In the great church at Raskild, Norway, there is shown a large whetstone, Sweden, in derision, intimating that women should sharpen their ne dles, soldiers' swords. that situation she kept him seven

There are about thirty, thousand method of curing results chiefly from Christian Indians in the United States, the difference existing in the curing one-half of whom are Baptists.

PACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

A double eagle weighs exactly the same as thirty-four one-dollar bills. It is estimated that the pawnbrokers of New York city collectively have fully \$20,000,000 of pledges in their

aided eye. Chinese thieves are capable of cutwith those broad knives which have

sheaths simulating fans. The worshipful company of barbers in London has a gilt cup, given to it by Henry VIII. It is ornamented with bells, and every man who drinks out of it has to ring them by shaking the cup after he has taken the whole

of its contents. After the battle of Lutzen Wallenstein distributed 85,210 gulden among officers who had behaved well; but he executed as cowards eleven officers by the sword; he hanged others; some had their swords broken by the hangman under the gallows, and the names gibbet.

A cock book published in 1759 gives black or very dark purple silk. directions how to "unjoint a bittern," "unlace a coney," "display a crane," unbrace a du k or mallard," "rear a goose," "dismember a heron," "wing The yoke of her gown, or frock, a partridge or quail," "allay a pheas-"lift a swan," or "thigh ant or teal." a woodcock." To-day, the very meaning of many of these phrases is forgotten, so much less elaborate has table and pinned at the back of her head service become.

In the old Roman law if a father wished to disinherit a child he was street the pair alighted and greatly enrequired to insert a special clause to joyed the walk down to Pennsylvania that effect or such child could get the avenue, gazing into shop windows on will rendered void on the ground that the way, the minister's wife looking he had been forgotten. Blackstone, in with the wonder of a child at the his "Commentaries," conjectures that sights around her. They strolled this gave rise to the custom in Eng-land of leaving to a disinherited child and though they said little the curious the sum of one shilling to show that eyes of passers by, as they turned to he had been remembered. From this look at the wife, evidently annoyed the custom springs the well-known phrase: husband considerably. "I'll cut you off with a shilling."

The most humble of the civil functionaries of the French republic are the naval cats. There are some hundreds of them, and their importance is she fainted and died. duly recognized by the state, which dignity as befits their official position. The French naval cat enters the service in his kittenhood, and spends the first year or two of his active career on board a man-of-war, where he is berthed in the hold and permitted to devour whatever he can catch. Having thus passed through apprenticeship, he is sent ashore and quartered at one of the five naval ports as a terror to the rats and mice that swarm in the vic- has a bird singing inside of her. tualing yards and store sheds. He is A few establishments where women of cats, who lays it out on horseflesh for the use of his forces.

An Exciting Trip. A short sketch of the memorable trip of the Maid of the Mist, on which were the only persons who ever went through the whirlpool rapids and the looking bent, wrinkled, broken and whirlpool itself and came out alive, old. will be of interest. The boat which ran up very close to the foot of the moment. falls. Owing to some change in her appointments, which confined her to ity to hold their breath. One could the Canadian shore for the reception Her owner, wishing to leave the place, determined to sell her, and he received an offer of little more than half her cost if he would deliver her at Niagara, opposite the fort. This he decided to do after consultation with Joel R. Robinson, who acted as captain and pilot on her trips under the fa'ls. Mr. Robinson consented to act as pilot for the fearful voyage, and the engineer, Mr. Jones, agreed to go with him. A machinist, Mr McIntyre, volunteered to share the risk with them. The boat was put in complete trim, all superfluous articles being removed from the deck and hold. Notice was given of the time of starting, and a large crowd one expecting to see either boat or

dock, which was just above the railway suspension bridge. June 15, 1861, the engineer took his more work every day of her life than place in the hold, and knowing that their flitting trip would be short at the longest, set his steam valve at the proper gauge, and waited the tinkling signal that shou'd start them on their flying voyage. Robinson took his place at the wheel and gave the starting signal. With a shriek from her larity. whistle and a white puff from her escape-pipe, the beat ran up the eddy a short distance, cleared the smooth water, and shot like an arrow into the rapid under the bridge. She took the outside curve of the rapid, and when a third of the way down it a jet of water struck against her rudder, a column dashed up under her starboard side, keeled her ov r, carried away her smoke-stack, started her overhang on that side, threw Robinson on his back, and threw McIntyre against her starboard wheel-house with such force as to break it through. Every looker-on breathed freer as she emerged, shook her wounded sides, slid into the whirlpool, and for a moment rode again on an even keel. Robinson rose at once, seized the helm, set her to the right of the large pot in the pool, then turned her directly through the neck of it. Thence, after receiving another drenching from the waves, she dashel on without further accident to the quiet posom of the river below Lewiston. The boat was seventy-two feet long, with seventeen feet breadth of beam, an engine of 100 horse power .- Buf- vogue.

An English scientist in Australia has discover d a fungus that produces in the rat family a fatal skin disease. He proposes to rid the country of field mice, rats, and possibly the pestiferous rabbit, by inoculating a number of them with this particular bacteria and authorities have been advised to await | around the bottom. the result of further experiments before a lopting the plan, lest great harm come to the people. It is now known which are superimposed full draperies that the dreadful triching is bred to perfection in rats and transmitted to whatever animals eat them, particularly logs; also, that the germ of tape worm is found almost, if not quite, posited there by some sort of fly. It is also known that germs develop different'y according to the kind of an ma! in which they find lodgment. All kinds of meat and bread are full of then, but they can all be destroyed by 212 degrees of heat.

An Alarmed Malden.

"I'm s) alarmed, Lizzie," excla med a St. Louis giri, who was engage! to covered with applique work in silk and be married to a young army officer. jet. "He hasn't written me in three There is no occasion to get ex-

when he la t wrote you he was in per- one," who had buried seventeen wives. fect health.' "Oh, yes, I know all that, Liz ie." said the timid, agitated creature, "but then there's the army worm."-Brook-

lyn Engles

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

The Okinese Minister's Wife A recent letter from the national capital says: Everybody in Washington has been curious for months to catch a glimpse of the Chinese minister's young wife, but the Celestial custom of excluding the ladies from the public gaze prevented any gratifi-The curious discovery has been cation of the general desire. The old made that the microscope may fail to diplomat himself, with his petticoats show lines or errors in ruled lines and parasol, is frequently seen upon which may be detected with the un- the avenue, walking with a shambling gait (he rarely rides), and all of his secretaries and male attendants are ting a man's finger off in a crowd in familiar personages to those who spend order to steal a ring. They do this much time out of doors. A few evenings ago the minister left the legation, accompanied by what appeared to be a youthful-looking little boy, and entered an F street car. He looked like a boy, and as he dressed very little different to the ministers and others of the legation, a casual glance would certainly lead the, spectator to conclude the little stranger was of the male sex. Pretty soon the minister's companion put out a footone of the daintiest imaginable-and the truth began to dawn upon the other passengers in the car. The minister's wife was before them. The little lady looked about her curiously, as if she was enjoying a great treat of many were nailed in infamy on the in being permitted to get out of doors and look about her. She wore plain males wear swarths of linen about the

> being shirred like a "Mother Hubbard." Her hair was very long and black, and was drawn up into a ro!l with turquoise jewels. Nothing else was worn upon her head. At Seventh

When an officer came to arrest the thieving boys of a Wisconsin woman

The waiters at the Thousand Island supports them in such comfort and Park hotel are girls mostly from the Oswego normal school.

The Russian woman has loud ways and a loud, unpleasant voice. She almost invariably smokes. Mrs. Hendricks and Mrs. McDonald are said to be better politicians than

their respective husbands. A Western lady has been sent to an insane asylum because she thinks she

then entitled to an allowance of five may stop to have their boots cleanel centimes a day, and this sum is regularly paid on his behalf to the director York. Helen Taylor, stepdaughter of John

Stuart Mill, is the first woman elected to the presidency of a standing committee on the London school board. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher does not bear her years so lightly as her husband, and she is described as

A reward of \$7 has been offered by made this trip was built in 1854. For the Atlanta Constitution for the of their milk the next morning after a grated and melted, if it seems at all awhile she took passengers from both woman who has learned the art of to the Prince of Wales, saving: "Gencold rain-storm, through which their stiff, add a very little cream to moisten | the American an 1 Canadian shore, and pulling the street car bell at the right Two Chicago girls tested their abil-

> not begin breathing again when she of passengers, she became unprofitable. wished to, and was with difficulty resuscitated. Miss Lee, daughter of the late William P. Lee, of New York, who last winter was declared the prettiest un.

married woman in Rome, has been betrothed to Mr. Denison, a wealthy London banker. Miss Lillard did not die in Cincinnati, though the doctors said that she could not possibly recover, and she regards the restoration of her health as

a miracle. Therefore, she is about to

open a hospital in which prayer will take the place of medicine. Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of the Chicago Legal News, says an exchange, is one assembled to see the fearful plunge, no of the intellectual and physical steam engines of that city. She is editor and crew again after they should leave the proprietor of the Legal News, an able lawyer, a good wife, a model mother. a splendid housekeeper, possesses social About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of qualities of a very high order and does

twenty ordinary Chicago lawyers. Very low cut slippers, with a tie across the instep, are the favorites. The shell-shape I straw hat meets

with only a linical amount of popu-Jerseys are much worn, but only for fatigue, shopping and traveling costumes.

Short bodices, with long points back

and front, grow more and more numerous. In Paris the tournure is growing into crinoline, and often hoops are worn under short skirts.

It is said that there will be as many positive colors worn this fall as intermediate or mixel shades. Parasols, sunshades and umbrellas

are in general large and of every pos sible silk or cotton material. Black stockings are worn with dresses of any color and on all occa-

sions by both ladies and children. When the material permits, the flounce scalloped into the form of dogtooth molding is most effective.

Panniers are short and full, made in every variety of shape, and often open over the middle of the front breadth. The Louis XV. costume and everything which pertains to the Pompaeight feet depth of hold, and carried dour period is more than ever in

Back drapery must be ample whether it descends below the large pouf or falls straight to the bottom of the skirt.

skirts worn under crepe de Chine or Indian cashmere polonaise; or basques and draperies. Underskirts are made very simple. the most frequent trimming consisting

Soft twill plaid silks make elegant

turn them loose to spread it. The of a simple plating or full ruche The newest French dresses have narrow skirts for the foundation, upon

> and flounces. Anything like regularity in the arrangement of drapery or dress orna mentation is now considered the opposite of good taste. Single colored muslins, in blue, pink,

trimmed with lace and ribbon, form the prettiest of summer costumes. Many of the imported polonaises are cut with casement or heart-shaped bodices, or in graduated Vandykes, the longest reaching from the throat to the belt in front. Underneath this opening is set an embroidered plastron of satin or velvet, and sometimes it is

eeru, apple green and lilac, and

Horrifled. A number of ladies on a steamboo cited," was the rea suring reply, "he on the Mississippi were horrised on is out of the reach of Indians; there is having an or inary-looking man among no epidemi: where is stationed, and the passengers pointed out to them He was a grave-digger, but that didn't occur to the horrified ladies.

Georgia has \$19,000,000 invested in manufacturing industries.

TOM THUMB

Additional Incidents in t' & Litt'e Man's Life

His Two Visits to Queen Victoria

It was in November, 1842, that the great showman, P. T. Barnum, first heard of the general. Tom Thumb was then fourteen years old, two feet high, weight less than sixteen pounds, and was considered the smallest child for his age in the world. He was perfectly formed, bright-eyed, had light golden hair and ruddy cheeks. was very bashful, but, with a little coaxing, would talk with any one. When Barnum first engaged him he agreed to give him \$3 a week and traveling and hotel expenses. His first public appearance was in New York on Thanksgiving day, December 8 1842 at the American Museum. At the expiration of the first engagement Barnum made another contract with the general for one year at \$7 per week and expenses for himself and mother, but before the expiration of the contract he had become such a great favorite that Barnum increase! his salary to \$20 and afterward to \$50 per week. He was taken to Europe in 1844, where he appeared before all the crowned heads, and from them he received valuable tokens of regard and esteem. At this time he was fourteen years old, but was advertised by Barnum as twenty-one years old. All Europe, from the nobility to the peasant, seemed to have a perfect craze to see him, and Barnum, in his "Life," speaking of the success of ankles, but in her case the loose pan-Tom Thumb's first visit to Europe, talets extended down to the shoes. says: "The word of approval was, indeed, so passed around in high circles that uninvited parties drove to my door in crested carriages and were not admitted." When first presented to Queen Victoria the general exclaimed, 'Good-evening, ladies and gentlemen.' A burst of laughter followed the salutation, in which the queen heartily joined. When asked by her majesty how he liked the royal paintings, he replied that they were "first rate." It is customary in leaving the royal presence to back out, and the general and Barnum were both given lessons in the art by the lord-in-waiting before they were admitted to the palace. Barnum, in speaking of the way in which. they left the queen, says:

"The lord in waiting was perhaps: mollified toward me when he saw me following his illustrious example in retiring from the royal presence. He was accustomed to the process, and therefore was enabled to keep somewhat ahead (or rather aback) of me, but even I stepped rather fast for the other member of the retiring party. We had a considerable distance to travel in that long gallery before reaching the door, and whenever the general found he was losing ground, he turned around and ran a few steps, then resumed the position of 'backing out,' then turned around and ran, and so continued to alternate h's methods of getting to the door, until the gallery fairly rang with the merriment of the royal spectators. It was really one of the richest scenes I ever saw. Running, under the circumstances, was an offense sufficiently heinous to excite the indignation of the queen's favorite poodle dog, and he vented his displeasure by barking so sharply as to startle the general from his propriety. He, however, recovered immediately, and with his little cane commenced an attack on the poodle, and a funny fight ensued, which renewed and increased the merriment of the royal party." At the second visit of the general to

the queen, the queen introduced him eral, this is the Prince of Wales." ow are you, prince, oll fellow?" said Tom Thumb. asked him if he would sing her a song, at the same time asking him what song he preferre!. "Yankee Doodle" was the prompt reply. In 1847 he appeare I before Pre-ident Pelk at Washington, and had audience with all the Presidents since that time. In every city in the United States he was a great success. His first appearance in this city was at old Carroll hall, on Baltimore street, corner of Calvert, in 1848. He also appeared at the New American museum, where the Baltimore and Ohio building now stands, under Mr. John E. Owens' management; at Front Street theatre, Ford's Opera-house and

the Acad my of Music. Charley Howard, the veteran minstrel of this city, says: "I trave'ed with the general for five months in 1848, and used to carry him from the hotel to the theatre every rainy or snowy night. He was the most irritable fellow I ever saw. He was always in a bad humor, and would get up every morning crying; but he got

over that in after years." During the burning of the Newhall house in Milwaukee about a year ago the general and his wife barely e caped with their lives from the burning building by means of a clothes line. He lost at this fire some of his decorations, medals, etc., to the value of \$9,000. In 1863 he was married in Grace church, New York, to Minnie Warren, who survives him. The general had little or no voice, and his performances consisted of dancing and fair imitations of actors and actresses." Both Mr. and Mrs. Stratton, the parents of the general, were large people. Mr. Stratton was five feet eleven inches high and weighed 160 pounds, and Mrs. Stratton was nearly as tall and weighed more than her husband. At the time of his death the general had grown quite fleshy .- Baltimore Amer-

A Diamond Story. Colored diamonds are supposed to be manufactured nowadays for the unwary, but I have heard of a new dodge, says a letter in the Boston Journal. A photographer who has had considerable experience in expert detective cases said to me: "We have a new u-e for photography-the testing of precious stones. The business began in this way: One day last year a diamon l expert with quite a reputation in the business was asked by a stranger to buy a remarkably fine diamond. Eight thousand dollars was asked for it. The expert tested it in every manner known to the bus ness and examined it carefully with a g'ass. It was a magnificent stone, of superb color and shape. He offered \$7,000, and the man took the money and went away. A day or two after that the stone was shown as a great largain to some other experts, one of whom, after examining it closely for a long time, declared that there was comething very peculiar about the way in which the light came through the stone. The owner was advised to take it to me and have it tested by a ray of sunlight sent through a camera. It was brought to my studio with several other diamonds, ad whereas one diamond would allow a beam of light to pass clear and straight, the seven-thousanddollar stone seemed to have something in it which stopped the beam. A powerful microscope was then brought into play, and the fine diamond was found to be two stones joined together with marvelous dexterity by the aid of what is known as Canada balam, the material used by all opticians in joining two lenses. Each stone was worth about \$1,250, and the loss on the transaction was \$1,500. The stones came apart upon the application of certain A servant girl fell on a bracket. Her skull she did nearly crack it, St. Jacobs Oil applying

Saved her from dying-It proved to be "just the racket." A steamboat captain from Goshen. Was hurt by a boiler explosion; On the pains in his hip St. Jacobs Oil got the grip, He calls it the all-healing lotion. Leadville, Col., has 3,250 wo kin miners.

(Waterloo, N. Y., Observer.) In these days of rowing giants and athletic heroes fine physical development is more observed then ever before since the time of the Athenian games. A man who shows the elements of physical power is looked up to far more than in the days of our ancestors possibly because there are few specimens possity because there are few specimens of well-developed maintood than then. An emissary of this paper met a magnificent specimen of physical powers few days since in the person of Dr. A. W. McNames, of Waterloo. His muscles, which showed un-Waterloo. His muscles, which showed and the request the writer sought to pinch him in the arms or legs, but found it wholly impossible. A realization of what is meant by n iron man was fully made manifest.

"Have you always been so stalwart as

this?" inquired the news gatherer.
"Not by any means," was the reply.
"When a young man I was always strong
and active and felt that I could accomplish anything. This feeling so took possession of me on one occasion that I attempted to litt a box which four men found it impossi-ble to n.o.e. I succeeded in placing it on the wagon, but in two minutes from that time I was unconscious and remained so for hours and when I recovered consciousness I lours and when I recovered consciousness I vomited a large quantity of blood. From that day I began to grow weak and sickly. I believed that I had suffered some internal injury and experienced a general debility, which seemed similar to the effects produced by malaria. My back was very weak. I had no appetite, and at times loathed food. My I pa were parched and cracked. My head felt as though it were entirely open at the long and it wised many the side intensity. op and it no ined me on the side intensely. In six weeks' time I had fallen away from 103 pounds to less than 170. I was in a most w.etched condition. I was completely dis-What did the doctors say about you?"

"Mint did the doctors say about you?"
"Almost everything. I consulted no less
than sx different physicians. They all
the ted me and none did me any good. At
that time I was suffering intensely. I could
not sit upr gut but was obliged to rest in a
cramped, uneasy position. I was compelled
to urinate every five minutes, and I passed over three quarts every day. I was not living, I was existing. One night (how well I remember it!) my

One night (how well I remember 11) my wife t al put the children in bed, when the feeling came over me that I should live but a very short time. My wife and I talked matters all over, and I gave the minutest directions as to what she should do after I was gone. I was not in a flighty condition by any means for the doctor, on leaving town the dry following, bale me good bye, saying the matter of the same again, for I was le m ver extected to see me again, for I was le n ver ext ested to see me again, for I was suffering with Bright's disasse of the kidneys in its last stare. Within the next few days more than I w. nty friends came to bid me god-bye. Among the number was Dr. John L. Clark. He asked me what I had used in the way of medicines. I told him. He then recomnected a remedy of which I had heard much, but about which I was very

nad heard much, but about which I was sold skeptical. If faith were an element of lower it ceriainly was lacking in my case."
"And so you did not try it?"
"On the contrary, I did try it and to my surprise it secured to go to just the spot. Indeed, it was the most palatable thing I had taken jute my month for months. I relisided taken into my mouth for months. I relished

"And did it cure you?"
"Do I look as if it did?"
"Yes, indeel. What was it.,

"Yes, indee! What was it.,
"Warner's Safe Cure."
"A prop. ietary me licine!"
"Of course. What of that? I suppose I cnee had as great a prejudice against advertised medicines as any one could have. When I was studying medicine at Ann Arbor, Mich., I used to vow with the rest of the class that we would fight all such remedies at all times. When a man comes down to the last hour, however, and bids his wife and fiends good-bye, such bigoted prejudices as f ionds good-bye, such bigoted prejudices as the east vanish, I can assure you, and any the e all vanish, I can assure you, and any remedy that can cure is gladly welcomed."
"And how have you been since then?"
"As well—or better, than before."
"Lo you still e.ert your strength?"
"Certainly. But I do not over-exert, as formerly. My strength is increasing every down and my health is number one. I know

day, and my health is number one. I know that my life was saved by Warner's Sa'e Cure, and I be leve that it is the best medicine that was ever compounded by entermist or physician. I am willing the documents of the compound of the compounded by entermist or physician. ors should sneer at me for such a statement fors should sheer at the for such a statement if they choo e, but I have proven its truth, and am prepared to stand by it."

The above experience should be of great alue to all who are suffering. It shows the descrive nature of this terrible malady that all symptoms are common to it and that

there is one way by which it can be absolutely avoided.

Shooting Stars. The number of meteors which fall to the earth is very great, and to those e figures will an pear astounding. The number which may be seen upon an ordinary even-ing, when shooting stars are not numerous, will vary from three to ten per hour. But a single observer sees only a portion of the heavens, and it has been estimated that a complete circuit of the heavens visible from any point would exhibit an average of thirty meteors an hour. For twenty four hours we should have 720. But the portion of the earth's atmosphere intercepted by the horizon of any place is not large, so that the number of meteors which might be seen over the whole earth would be more than 16,000 imes the number visible at a given point of its surface. Calling this num er 10,000, and multiplying by 720, the number visible from one station in twenty-four hours, we get 7,200,000 as the total number falling to the earth in one day. But this estimate only covers those which are visible to the naked eve. It is estimated from the observations of Pope and Winnecke that the telescope used by the latter showed fifty-three times as many meteors as are visible to the naked eye. Multiplying by fifty-three. we get upward of 400,000,000 meteors as the number which the earth encounters every twenty-four hours. Great as this number is, it must be remembered that an increase of optical power would render it still greater. and that the real number of meteors entering our atmosphere remains uncalculated and perhaps incalculable. Not with-tanding their number, it will be understood by the reasoning above that one who looks for them cannot expect to see very many within a given time, even when the earth is passing through a meteoric stream .- Boston

Dr. Stites, Prooklyn, N. Y., was cured by Fr. Elmote's Rheu natine-Goutaline of very swere Rheuman m and kidney disease of the onal years' standing, after trying every-thing else without benefit. MENSMAN'S PERTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only

ious properties. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia prostration, and all forms of general d also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. C. swell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners reep new boots and shoes from running over Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

THE MARKETS. Befcattle, good to prime l w balves, com'n to prime veals West. Im. Creamery Skims..... Western Potatoes-State bbl. 1 25 @ 1 6 BUFFALC. -Gool to Choice.... 57 ambs-Western..... Sheep-Western 475
logs-Goodto choice Yorks 610
lour-Cy groundr, process 75
Wheat-No. 1, Hard Duluth, 112
orn-No. 2, Mixed New 55
buts-No. 2, Mixed Western 41

larley-Two-rowed State ... Beef-Ex. plate and family .. 15 to @1600 | 10gs-l.ive. | 7 | 0 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | Northern Dressed.... sheep-Live weight..... Lembs. Hogs-Northern, d. w..... 740 Hogs-Northern, d. w. 74 6 74

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Corn—State Yellow 58 6 62

Chate—Mixed 33 6 43

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Chesse—X, Y, Full Cream. 10 6 11

THE DANGER OF OVER-EXERTION.

Mr. Thomas A. Howard, of Honey Grove, Fannin County, Texas, under date of April 5, 1883, writes as follows:

"I have been suffering during several years from severe illness, and a general breaking down of my physical system, and have tried the treatment and prescriptions of many doctors far and near, and traveled to the Hot country of the system of the Hot country of the Hot country of the system of the Hot country of the system of the Hot country of the system of the Hot country of th doctors far and near, and traveled to the loss byings and other mineral springs famous tor their remedial qualities, drinking the waters and bathing systematically in their healing depths, but all to no avail, as I steadily failed in health; and although informed by my physicians that my ailments and weaknesses were the result of kidney disease of a denogrous character, they could give me nesses were the result of kidney disease of a dangerous character, they could give me nothing to cure me. During the past two years my sufferings at times were dreadful, and I had the most indescribable pains in the regions about the kidneys, the paroxysms of which were so severe as to render it impossible for me to sleep. While in this deplorable and discouraged condition I was persuaded to try Hunt's Remedy, and after using less than half a bottle my great sufferings and paroxysms of pain were entirely relieved, and I could sleep better and longer than I had in two years before, and although I am now on my third bottle only my improvement is very remarkable, and I regret that I did not know of the wonderful curative powers of Hunt's of the wonderful curative powers of Hun Remedy before, as it would have saved myears of suffering. I heartily recommend to all afflicted with any kidney disease lisease of the urinary organs."

"Hit My Case Exactly." "Hit My Case Exactly."

Please allow me to speak in the highest terms of Hunt's Remedy, for it hit my case exactly. I had kidney and urinary trouble pretty bad. I was recommended Hunt's Remedy. I took one teaspoonful as directed. I felt a decided change at the first dose. I took two bottles, and have felt like a new man ever since. Please receive the sincere thanks of myself for the benefits which I hanks of myself for the benefits which Remedy. I will cheerfully give this same opinion of Hunt's Remedy to any one who wishes it, by addressing ROBERT D. ARCHER, 811 Linnard Street, Philadelphia.

March 14, 1883. WHY is a crow a b ave bird? Because he rever shows the white feather.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—
as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor,
chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough—prompt measures for relies thould be taken. Consumption is scrofulous discare of the lungs—therefore use the great anti-scroful or blood purifier and strength restorer—Dr. 1 ierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritiva and apparance of the code of restorer—Dr. Terce's "Golden atedical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on consumption send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. THE Army of the Cumberland statue of G: r ie d will cost \$50,000.

WOODBERRY, Md.—Rev. W. J. Johnson says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my family, and they have proven a splendid ealth invigorator.

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for pamph'et. What is the worst kind of fare soldiers con ive on? Warfare. BUCKHANNON, W. Va.-Drs. Newlon & Blair eport that Brown's Iron Bitters are giving general satisfaction.

NETER confide a secret to your relatives No matter what your ailment is, Brown's Iron Bitters will surely benefit you.

What ship does a literary pirate invade

Authorship. A startling fac'. Heart disea e is only in fer or in fatally to consumption; do not suffer from it but use Dr. Graces' Hear-Fegulate. It has cured thousands, why not ou? \$1 at droggists. Light employment-Building castles in

the rir.

"Five years ago my life was a dread all the time from heart disease; since using Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, the English language would fail me in telling the good I received."—Kate Musgrove, Coloma, Ind. For sale at druggists. Coor proceeding-An ice man eloping with

Dr. Fierce's "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists. Even dynamite is a 'ul'cri'd. CATARBH .- Messrs. Hood & Co., of Lowell, believe that the best way to treat catary and the only way to get permanent relief, is through the blood. A constitutional disease requires a constitutional remedy. Hocd's Sarsaparilla is a blood purifier and constitutional medicine that crn be relied upon, and has cured numerous cases of catarrh. We think this claim a reasonable one, and gradly

give it room in our columns. Thousands, yes, millions, of bottles of Car soline have been sold, and the sale still goes on. If there were no merit in this great nat-tral hair renewer do you suppose that the people would still buy, as they continue to do "Rough on Rats."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedby

ants, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. D'g'sts Save trouble and expense in washing, and always have nice fitting collars and cuffs, by "Buchu-Palba."
The Quick, complete cure, annoying Kidne Bladder, Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists. Gastrine.

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Mics NELLIE MAINE, Rockville, Conn., was trou for two years with terrible scrofula rores on her neck. One was as large as her hand. She got discouraged, when a friend advised Hood's Sarsaparilla. She bought She has not been troubled since. 20 Sures S Years

When I began to take Hood's Samaparilla 1 had 20 scrofulous sores on my leg and all over my right foot. I have taken three bottles, and am on the fourth. I have but two sores left, and those are getting along first rate. have had these seres for the last eight years, —THOMAS W. BARTLETT, Providence, R. I. Hood's Sarsaparilla

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How to Shorten Life. Abernethy, the great English surgeon, askeda lady shotold him she only had a cough: "What would ou have? The plague?" Beware of "only coughs!"
The worst cases can, however, be cured by Dr. Wm



Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, fore Thront, Swellings, Sprains, Braises Burns, Scalds, Frost Elics, THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. 13 N Y N U --- 32

preventive measures, the evil things had their own way and often came in So comes malaria now-a-days. We try to keep it out of the keyhole and it comes in by the crack. We stop up the crack, and lo! it comes from

a leak in the plumbing, or an opening from some neglected drain, or from some unsuspected source and unguarded direction. We cannot always keep malaria out, but we can give it battle and drive its effects from our systems. If BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is taken in



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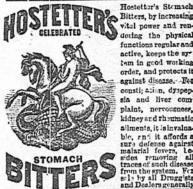
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time, malaria has not a ghost of a chance. This is the great family medicine. Your druggist sells it, and you ought to keep a bottle in the house.

Like an Evil Spirit. In olden times it was thought that evil spirits came in through cracks and keyholes. The generally approved way to keep them out was to plug up the keyholes and stop the cracks with cotton. Notwithstanding these